

# CHINA



# MAIL.

Established February, 1845,

"Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List."

VOL. XXXV. No. 5002. 九月七十九年九百八十八年

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1879.

日一月六六年卯己

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENRY & Co., 1, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DRACON & Co., 160 & 164, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—LEON DE ROYEN, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO AND AMERICAN PORTS generally.—BROWN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS.—SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore, C. HEINSEIN & Co., Manila.

CHINA.—Macau, Messrs A. A. DE MELLO & Co., Macau, CAMPBELL & Co., Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Foochow, HEDGES & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

## BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, 1,300,000 Dollars.

## COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq. Deputy Chairman—Hon. W. KESWICK. E. R. BEILLIUS, Esq. WILHELM REINER, Esq. H. L. DALEYMPLE, Esq. F. D. SASOON, Esq. H. HOPPIUS, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq. A. MCIVIER, Esq.

## CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq. MANAGER.

Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

## HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED. ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits: For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum. " 6 " 4 per cent. " " 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED. Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East, Hongkong, February 15, 1879.

## NOTICE.

### ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

THE AGENCY of this BANK at FOOT-ROW will be CL SED and WITHDRAWN from 1st July next.

CURRENT DEPOSITS AND FIXED DEPOSIT RECEIPTS will be PAID THERE AT ONUS with INTEREST to Date, or transferred to this Branch at the Exchange of the Day at the option of Constituents.

GEO. O. SCOTT, p. Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation, Hongkong, May 28, 1879.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPT DE PARIS. (Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1865.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION of 20th April, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP, £3,200,000. RESERVE FUND, £300,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, RUE BERBONNE, PARIS.

AGENCIES and BRANCHES at: LONDON, BOURBON, SAN FRANCISCO, MARSEILLE, HONGKONG, LYON, CALCUTTA, HANKOW, NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHOW.

LONDON BANKERS, THE BANK OF ENGLAND, THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. G. VOUILLEMONT, Manager, Shanghai, Hongkong, May 20, 1879.

## BANKS.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

THE following Rates of Interest are allowed on FIXED DEPOSITS:—

For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum. " 6 " 4 per cent. " " 3 " 2 per cent. "

H. H. NELSON, Manager.

Hongkong, May 31, 1879.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS: For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum. " 6 " 4 per cent. " " 12 " 5 per cent. "

## Entertainment.

THEATRE ROYAL,

CITY HALL,

THIS EVENING,

JULY 19th, 1879.

FIRST APPEARANCE IN HONGKONG

MISS CLARA STANLEY'S OPERA & OPERA-BOUFFE COMPANY.

MISS CLARA STANLEY as PRIMA DONNA, whose recent success in Shanghai has been unrivaled—she having appeared in upwards of Forty-five Operas and been acknowledged by the Press and the Public in general to have achieved the greatest success ever known in China. Will give a short Season of Operas of THREE NIGHTS ONLY, when the following Operas will be produced:

Saturday, July 19th, Lecocq's Sparkling Comic Opera "GIOFFLE-GIROFLA." First time in Hongkong, MUSS CLARA STANLEY, "GIROFLE-GIROFLA."

Wednesday, July 23rd, BELLINI's "LA SONNAMBULA," first time in Hongkong, Miss CLARA STANLEY AS "AMINA."

Saturday, July 26th, "GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT," first time in Hongkong, Miss CLARA STANLEY AS "DROGAN," (a Baker.)

Saturday, July 19th, "GIROFLE-GIROFLA."

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

Girofle, { Twins, { Miss CLARA STANLEY. Girofle, { Sisters, { STANLEY. Marasquin, Miss AGNES DRAGEL. Don Bolero d' al.

carazas, Mr. J. ROLLINGS.

Mourzouk, Mr. G. CLAREMONT.

Pedro, Mr. STUART C. BLAKE.

Paquita, Mr. C. EVERARD.

Aurore, Miss BERTHA HODGKIN.

Cousin, Mr. E. M. BRYCE.

Girofle, Tuon, Miss CLARA STANLEY.

Girofle, { Sisters, { STANLEY.

PIRATES, MOORS, GUESTS, &c.

PRICES of Admission!

Dress Circle or Orchestra Stalls, TWO DOLLARS.

Pit, ONE DOLLAR.

SEASON TICKETS (three nights) Dress Circle or Orchestra Stalls, \$5.

Tickets to be had, and Seats secured at Messrs KREUZ & Co., where a Plan of the Theatre may be seen.

Ladies unaccompanied by Gentlemen cannot be admitted.

JOHN ROLLINGS,

Business Manager.

Hongkong, July 19, 1879.

## FOR SALE.

SAYLE & Co.,

VICTORIA EXCHANGE.

OUR Annual SALE of SURPLUS

Summer STOCK will Commence on

MONDAY, July 21st, and be Continued

for FOURTEEN DAYS only.

This Great SALE will be carried out on

the system which gave so much satisfaction

last year. All GOODS will be marked in

Plain Figures, in Blue, from which no

reduction

can or will be Made.

The SALE will positively Close on MONDAY,

July 4th, after which date No GOODS

will be SOLD at the Extreme Low Prices

marked for this Sale.

We shall offer—

FANCY SILKS.

GLACE SILKS.

GROSGRAIN SILKS.

JAPANESE POPLINS.

GRANADINE DRESS GOODS, White

and Colored MUSLIN DRESS GOODS,

HOLLANDS, LAWNS, GINGHAMS,

PRINTS at Greatly Reduced Prices.

COTTON and THREAD HOSE HAND-

KERCHIEFS, COLLARS and CUFFS,

LACES and LACE GOODS, All Very

Cheap.

BABY LINEN and LADIES' UNDER-

CLOTHING, at Greatly Reduced Prices.

Several Thousand Yards USEFUL

REMANENTS, Comprising: PRINTS,

CALICOES, FLANNELS, HOLLANDS,

&c. &c., &c., Ridiculously Low Prices.

A Few Baskets RIBBON REMANENTS,

Marked Exceedingly Cheap.

A Splendid CALICO will be SOLD at

13 Cents, a very Superior Summer GAUZE

FLANNEL at 45 Cents, and Fine French

HOLLANDS for WASHING DRESSES at

25 Cents per Yard.

DRESS-MAKING and MILLINERY

will be Continued as Usual during the

SALE.

SAYLE & Co.,

Queen's Road & Stanley Street.

Hongkong, July 18, 1879.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

SUN SHING has REMOVED

to No. 62, Queen's Road,

Opposite the CHARTERED BANK.

Hongkong, June 24, 1879.

jy24

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO

STEAMBOAT COMPANY,

LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Twenty-sixth Ordinary Half-yearly

MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS

in the Company will be Held at

## INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.  
THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,  
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.  
Hongkong, October 27, 1879.

## QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% of the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1879.

## THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER  
of  
His Majesty King George The First,  
A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:

## Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

## Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

## Life Department.

Policies issued for sum not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,  
Hongkong, July 25, 1879.

## NORTH BRITISH &amp; MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

## ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1879.

## CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

## NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World, in accordance with the Company's Articles of Association. Two Thirds of the Profit, are distributed annually to Contributors whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEY SMITH,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, December 9, 1879.

## LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL.—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information apply to ARNOLD, KARBERG & Co., Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1879.

## MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

## ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company £21,000,000 Sterling of which is paid up £100,000

Reserve Fund upwards of £120,000

Annual Income £250,000

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,  
Hongkong, October 15, 1879.

## THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

## HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

A GEMOLES et all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Malacca and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRE, Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1879.

## Insurances.

SWISS LLOYD  
TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY OF WINTERTHUR.

INSURANCES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 3, 1879.

## Notices to Consignees

OCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S. S. COMPANY.

## NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship OCEANIC, from San Francisco, &c., are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding discharge of the Steamer will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

H. M. BLANCHARD,

Acting Agent.

Hongkong, July 17, 1879.

2j/n80

## SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

## FIRE AND LIFE.

INSURANCES against FIRE granted at Current Rates. Considerable Reduction in Premium for LIFE Insurance in China.

MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 2, 1879.

2j/n80

## Mails.

## STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE

GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA,

BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDI-

TERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTH-

AMETON, AND LONDON (Direct);

ALSO

BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

## THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steam-ship

MALWA, Captain P. S. TOMLIN, will

leave this on TUESDAY, the 29th July, at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to

A. McIVER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, July 18, 1879.

jp/29

## NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES

MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

## STEAM FOR

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,

POINT DE GALLE,

ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT

SAID, NAPLES, AND

MARSEILLES;

ALSO,

PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA

AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.

## THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steam-ship

MAJALA, Captain P. S. TOMLIN, will

leave this on TUESDAY, the 29th July, at Noon.

Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 21st of July, 1879. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Agent.

Hongkong, July 9, 1879.

jp/22

## Occidental &amp; Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

## TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND

PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED

STATES AND EUROPE.

## IN CONNECTION WITH THE

CENTRAL

and

UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING

RAILROAD COMPANIES

AND

ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

## THE S. S. OCEANIC will be despatched

for San Francisco via Yokohama,

on FRIDAY, August 1st, 1879, at 3 p.m.,

taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan,

the United States, Mexico, Central and

South America, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with

Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until

4 p.m. of the 31st July.

PARCEL

PACKAGES will be received at the Office

until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages

should be marked to address in full; value

of same is required.

A REDUCTION is made on RAILWAY

TICKETS.

Consular Invoices to accompany Over-

land, Mexican, Central and South American

Cargo, should be sent to the Company's

Offices addressed to the Collector of

Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight

or Passage, apply to the Agency of the

Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central,

Hongkong, January 4, 1879.

## TO LET.

(On Peck's Wharf.)

## OFFICES, fronting the Harbour, and

GODOWNS; with possession from

the 1st of July next.

Apply to

G. R. LAMMERT.

Hongkong, June 14, 1879.

## TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS

AT WANCHAI.

For Particulars, apply to

SLEMSSEN & Co.

Hongkong, July 8, 1879.

jp/22

## TO LET.

SECOND FLOOR and a GODOWN.

OFFICES in Queen's Road, now under

the management of Messrs. WILSON & BIRD,

and MESSRS. DAVIS & CO.

Also,

OFFICES and GODOWN in Duddell's

## Intimations.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY.  
Blang, blang, Jockey Club, and other  
Perfumes, Toilet: V. cigar of world wide  
celebrity. Toilet Water, Lavender Water,  
Florida Water, Eau de Cologne, Lime Juice  
and Glycerine for the Hair, Glycerine,  
Honey, Windsor, and other Toilet Soaps,  
Violet and Rice powder, Aquadentine for  
the Teeth, Aromatic Talcizer, a Natural  
Air Purifier, &c., Sold by all Perfumers  
and Chemists.

Registered trade mark—an Heraldic Rose,  
98, Strand, 123, Regent Street, and 24,  
Cornhill, London, 17, Boulevard des Italiens,  
Paris.

31m79 1w 52.

HIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA  
EXHIBITION, 1876."

## OAKEY'S

## WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE-CLEANING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER AND BUFF LEATHER KNIFE BOARDS. KNIVES CONSTANTLY CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A POLISH EQUAL TO NEW CUTLERY. PARTS 3D. 10/- AND TIME, 10/-, 1/-, 2/- AND 4/- EACH.

## OAKEY'S

## INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS

PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO THE KNIFE. OAKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARDS.

## OAKEY'S

## SILVERSMITHS SOAP

(NON-MERCURIAL),  
FOR CLEAVING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTRO-PLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. TABLETS 6D. EACH.

## OAKEY'S

## WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD

IN SOLID BLOCKS—1D., 2D. & 4D. EACH, & 18. BOXES.

JOHN OAKEY & SONS  
MANUFACTURERS OF

BLACK LEAD, CLOTH, CLOTH PAPER, &c.

WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

17m79 1w 52t 17m80

SAVORY & MOORE, 143, New Bond Street, London, prepare

THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS. Supplied to the Royal Families of England and Russia. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere.

THE BEST FOOD for INFANTS. Most digestible. Contains the highest amount of nourishment in the most convenient form.

MALT ON LIEB.G.'S principle. Sweet and wholesome in itself, entirely free from Beet-sugar, The base of Condensed Milk and Swiss Foods.

THE BEST FOOD for INFANTS. More closely resembles Mother's Milk. Than any other kind of Food.

A THOROUGHLY-COOKED FOOD, Always ready for use. Saving Mothers and Nurses. Much time and trouble.

THE BEST FOOD for INFANTS. Contains all the elements necessary for the growth, Health and Vigour of the Child.

SAVORY & MOORE, 143, New Bond Street, London, and sold by all Chemists.

17au78 1w 13t

THE GREATEST WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

## HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Long experience has proved these great remedies to be most valuable in curing either the dangerous maladies or the slighter complaints which are more particularly incident to the life of a miner, or to those living in the bush.

Occasional doses of these Pills will guard the system against those attacks of the brain, the heart, the lungs, the liver, the kidneys, colds, and all disorders of the liver and stomach—the frequent forerunners of fever, dysentery, diarrhoea, and cholera.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is the most effectual remedy for old sores, wounds, ulcers, rheumatism, and all skin diseases; in fact, when used externally, it never fails to cure all skin diseases.

These Medicines may be obtained from all respectable Druggists and Store-keepers throughout the civilised world; with directions for use in almost every language.

They are prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Holloway, 153, Oxford Street, London.

Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the United States.

80-178 1w 1f

NOTICE.

THE CHINA MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's day (February 17, 1879) the CHINA MAIL will be issued DAILY instead of TWICE-WEEKLY as heretofore. No change, however, will be made in the price of subscription, which will remain at \$4 per annum.

The charges for advertisements are now assimilated to those of the CHINA MAIL.

The unusual success which has attended the CHINA MAIL makes it an admirable medium for advertisers.

The Conductors guarantee an eventual circulation of one thousand copies. It is already the most influential native journal published, and enjoys considerable prestige at the Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Francisco, and Australia.

At the "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE,

## Intimations.



CLIMATIC DURABILITY.  
THE WEAK MADE STRONG,

BY  
NEWMAN'S EXTRACT OF MALT.  
Prepared from the finest Kentish Malt, being non-fermented and free from Spirit, as certified by Dr. Bassall and other Analytical Chemists.

It is strongly recommended by the faculty, and extensively used in the principal Hospitals, and is particularly valuable in all cases of Constitutional and Climatic Debility, as well as being a most agreeable and efficient substitute for Cod Liver Oil. It is also very strongly recommended to be taken instead of Wine or Beer between meals, as it imparts immediate strength, assists digestion, and produces appetite, and it may be freely taken by total abstainers without any misgivings as to its exciting or intoxicating effects.

DIRECTIONS.—A Wine-glassful twice or three times a day. The Extract should be kept lying down in a cool place.

Copies of the Original Testimonials from Physicians and the Public can be forwarded upon application to the Manufacturer.

Sold by all Chemists, and by the Manufacturer, C. H. NEWMAN, Dagmar House, East Margate.

Local Agents: Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Hongkong.

4jan79 1w 1f

Dysentery, Cholera, Fever, Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE  
(Ex Army Med. Staff)  
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne, that the story of the Defendant, Freeman, being the Inventor was deliberately untrue; which he regretted had been sworn to.

Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's. —See Times, July 12, 1864.

The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men exalt its virtues most extensively.

CHLORODYNE is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for cough, consumption, bronchitis, asthma.

CHLORODYNE effectually checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—diphtheria, fever, croup, ague.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in diarrhoea, and is the only specific in cholera and dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of epilepsy, hysteria, palpitations and spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in neuralgia, rheumatism, gout, cancer, tooth-ache, meningitis, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See Lancet, Dec. 31, 1864.

From a Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (December 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE was administered the patient recovered.

Extract from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.

"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases."

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## To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY &amp; FOOCHOW.

The Steamship

"DOUGLAS,"

Capt. YOUNG, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 22nd Inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK &amp; Co.

Hongkong, July 19, 1879. jy22

FOR AMOY, TAIWANFOO &amp; TAMSUI.

The Steamship

"HAILOONG,"

Capt. ABBOT, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK &amp; Co.

Hongkong, July 19, 1879. jy22

FOR MANILA.

The Steamship

"DIAMANTE,"

Capt. THEBARD, will be despatched for the above Port on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd Instant, at 2 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL &amp; Co.

Hongkong, July 19, 1879. jy23

FOR AMOY.

The Steamship

"ESMERALDA,"

Capt. CUTTER, shortly due, will have quick despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL &amp; Co.

Hongkong, July 19, 1879.

NEW SEASON'S

C U M M S H A W T E A,

Just Received.

A Five Catty Box delivered free to any address in the United Kingdom for EIGHT-DOLLARS, or a Ten Catty Box for FORTY-EIGHT DOLLARS.

LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; Co.

Hongkong, July 19, 1879. jy28

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 22nd July, 1879, at Noon, at his Auction Sales Rooms, Peddar's Wharf,—

An Invoice of English-made DINNER SETS, Assorted Patterns: White and Gold Tea and Coffee Cups, Tete a Tete Sets in Porcelain, Toilet Sets, Flower Pots, Decorated Basins, etc., etc.

100 boxes Stearine Candles.

50 dozen Eau de Cologne, good quality, White Batiste Handkerchiefs, Printed Border Handkerchiefs, Colored Handkerchiefs, Cotton Huckaback Towels, Scarlet Fancy and White Flannel, Doekins in Trowser-lengths, White Socks, etc., etc.

50 cases AVH Gin.

Old Tom, Kinahan's LL Whisky, Claret, Old Brandy, Bass' Ale in Pints, etc., etc.

An Invoice of Silvered Panoramic Balls of Assorted Sizes.

Hubbuck's Turpentine and Assorted Paints.

5 cases York Hams.

4 cases Prime Wilt Cheese.

Salmon in 1-lb. Tins, Haricots, Verts and Flageolets, Green Corn, Assorted Meats and Preserves, etc., etc.

An Invoice of CUTLERY, Comprising: Razors, Pen and Pocket-knives, Cook-knives, Drinking-flasks, Powder-flasks, Leather-ware, etc.

Envelopes, Blank Books, and Assorted Stationery.

15 cases Tumblers.

5 cases Washing Soda.

An Invoice of Decorated Hand and Table Lamps, Extra Shades, Chimneys, &amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.

TERMS.—Cash on delivery.

G. R. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, July 19, 1879. jy22

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debts contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay at Hongkong Harbour:

CERIA, British 8-m. schooner, Captain Drew.—Douglas, Lapraik &amp; Co.

MONTARA, German schooner, Captain Schindeler.—Siemsen &amp; Co.

SCOTLAND, British steamer, Capt. Wm. Atkinson.—Russell &amp; Co.

BERTHOVEX, German barque, Captain R. Hebe.—Molcher &amp; Co.

GUSTAV, German barque, Captain J. Raben.—Laudstein &amp; Co.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 18, Gustav, German barque, 886, J. Raben, Bangkok via Bangkok July 2, Rica.—LANDSTEIN &amp; Co.

July 18, H. M. S. Sheldrake, 465, Lt. Comr. M. L. Bridges, Hoihow July 16.

July 18, PALADIN, British steamer, 897, G. Parker, Saigon July 18, Rio.—AMEDDE, KARRERS &amp; Co.

July 19, Hailong, British steamer, 274, J. Abbott, Tamsui July 15, and Amoy July 17.—DOUGLAS LAPRAIK &amp; Co.

## ARRIVALS.

July 19, Diamante, British steamer, 514, E. Thobald, Amoy July 16, General.—RUSSELL &amp; Co.

July 19, Douglas, British steamer, 864, M. Young, Foochow July 15, Amoy 16, and Swatow 18, General.—DOUGLAS LAPRAIK &amp; Co.

July 19, Volga, French steamer, 1099, Guiraud, Yokohama July 12, Mails and General.—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

July 19, Anchises, British steamer, 1304, C. Jackson, Shanghai July 9, and Foochow, General.—BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWINE.

July 19, Yellington, British steamer, 289, D. McDougal, Swatow July 18, General.—KWOK ACEHONG.

## DEPARTURES.

July 19, Thon Kramon, for Iloilo.

19, China, for Canton.

19, Everett, for Shanghai via Amoy.

19, Tai Lee, for Macao.

19, Norden, for Saigon.

19, Glenlyon, for Shanghai.

## CLEARED.

Syria, for Singapore, &amp;c.

Moses B. Tower, for Yokohama.

Lucky, for Newchwang.

Ocean, for Port Darwin.

Bonita, for Whampoa.

Conquest, for Hoihow.

N. N., for Tientsin.

## ARRIVED.

Per Douglas, from Coast Ports, Mr. Helm, 222 Chinese, and 1 European deck.

Per Volga, from Yekohama, for Marseilles, Mr. S. Elio, Mr. and Mrs. Fourcade, Messrs. Edwin Sinecock, and Bernardez; for Hongkong, Messrs. Sagarra, Shimamura, &amp; Foo, T. Wilkinson, and Sisco.

Per Yellington, from Swatow, Mr. Nouchen, Capt. Roof, and 66 Chinese.

Per Paladine, from Saigon, 270 Chinese.

Per Hailong, from Tamsui, &amp;c., 6 Chinese.

Per Diamante, from Amoy, 51 Chinese.

Per Anchises, from Shanghai, 5 Chinese; from Foochow, 16 Chinese.

## SHIPPING REPORTS.

The German barque Gustav reports:

Light winds from South and South-westerly all the way, the 6th inst. passed Pulo Obi, the 15th sighted the Ladrones, but owing to strong currents and chow-chow water could not manage the vessel, drifted away and had to anchor.

The British gunboat Sheldrake reports:

On the 16th inst. sighted S. S. Atlanta.

The British steamer Paladine reports:

Light airs and smooth sea throughout.

The British steamer Hailong reports:

Left Tamsui on the 15th, experienced a fresh monsoon and high seas crossing the Formosa Islands, and arrived in Amoy on the 16th. In Amoy, the S. S. Kwangting.

Left again on the 17th, had light S.S.W. airs and fine weather from thence to port.

Arrived in port on the 18th. Passed the U. S. Despatch-boat Ranger off Pedro Blasco.

The British steamer Douglas reports:

Left Foochow on Tuesday the 15th July, Amoy 16th, and Swatow 18th. From Foochow to Amoy had fresh S. W. and S.S.W. winds with fine clear weather. Passed S. S. Kwangting bound to Amoy off Brothers.

Hence to port light variable winds and calms, with fine clear weather. In Foochow, the 18th, had fresh S. W. and S.S.W. winds with fine clear weather. Passed the U. S. Despatch-boat Ranger off Pedro Blasco.

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Left Foochow on Tuesday the 15th July, Amoy 16th, and Swatow 18th. From Foochow to Amoy had fresh S. W. and S.S.W. winds with fine clear weather. Passed the U. S. Despatch-boat Ranger off Pedro Blasco.

Left again on the 17th, had light S.S.W. airs and fine weather from thence to port.

Arrived in port on the 18th. Passed the U. S. Despatch-boat Ranger off Pedro Blasco.

Left again on the 19th, had light S.S.W. airs and fine weather from thence to port.

Arrived in port on the 20th. Passed the U. S. Despatch-boat Ranger off Pedro Blasco.

Left again on the 21st, had light S.S.W. airs and fine weather from thence to port.

Arrived in port on the 22nd. Passed the U. S. Despatch-boat Ranger off Pedro Blasco.

Left again on the 23rd, had light S.S.W. airs and fine weather from thence to port.

Arrived in port on the 24th. Passed the U. S. Despatch-boat Ranger off Pedro Blasco.

Left again on the 25th, had light S.S.W. airs and fine weather from thence to port.

Arrived in port on the 26th. Passed the U. S. Despatch-boat Ranger off Pedro Blasco.

Left again on the 27th, had light S.S.W. airs and fine weather from thence to port.

Arrived in port on the 28th. Passed the U. S. Despatch-boat Ranger off Pedro Blasco.

Left again on the 29th, had light S.S.W. airs and fine weather from thence to port.

Arrived in port on the 30th. Passed the U. S. Despatch-boat Ranger off Pedro Blasco.

Left again on the 31st, had light S.S.W. airs and fine weather from thence to port.

Arrived in port on the 1st. Passed the U. S. Despatch-boat Ranger off Pedro Blasco.

Left again on the 2nd, had light S.S.W. airs and fine weather from thence to port.

Arrived in port on the 3rd. Passed the U. S. Despatch-boat Ranger off Pedro Blasco.

Left again on the 4th, had light S.S.W. airs and fine weather from thence to port.

Arrived in port on the 5th. Passed the U. S. Despatch-boat Ranger off Pedro Blasco.

Left again on the 6th, had light S.S.W. airs and fine weather from thence to port.

Arrived in port on the 7th. Passed the U. S. Despatch-boat Ranger off Pedro Blasco.

Left again on the 8th, had light S.S.W. airs and fine weather from thence to port.

Arrived in port on the 9th. Passed the U. S. Despatch-boat Ranger off Pedro Blasco.

Left again on the 10th, had light S.S.W. airs and fine weather from thence to port.

Arrived in port on the 11th. Passed the U. S. Despatch-boat Ranger off Pedro Blasco.

Left again on the 12th, had light S.S.W. airs and fine weather from thence to port.

Arrived in port on the 13th. Passed the U. S. Despatch-boat Ranger off Pedro Blasco.

Left again on the 14th, had light S.S.W. airs and fine weather from thence to port.

Arrived in port on the 15th. Passed the U. S. Despatch-boat Ranger off Pedro Blasco.

Left again on the 16th, had light S.S.W. airs and fine weather from thence to port.

Arrived in port on the 17th. Passed the U. S. Despatch-boat Ranger off Pedro Blasco.

Left again on the 18th, had light S.S.W. airs and fine weather from thence to port.

Arrived in port on the 19th. Passed the U. S. Despatch-boat Ranger off Pedro Blasco.

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Arrived in port on the 25th. Passed the U. S. Despatch-boat Ranger off Pedro Blasco.

Left again on the 26th, had light S.S.W. airs and fine weather from thence to port.

Arrived in port on the 27th. Passed the U. S. Despatch-boat Ranger off Pedro Blasco.

Left again on the 28th, had light S.S.W. airs

the law, which all must have known—the Wei Sing Lottery was one of those specially named in the ordinance of 1876—the full penalty would be imposed on the six prisoners of \$200 each.

With regard to the property to be confiscated,

The Magistrate said the Ordinance was plain enough—everything used in the gambling was to be confiscated.

Mr Haylar: But I contend that means the tickets only.

The Magistrate: The money cannot be taken.

Capt. Deane said he believed the custom had been when money was found on the table it was confiscated as being in use; if it was in a gambler's bag it was the same; but when it was in a lock-box or anything of the kind, it was held that it could not be held as "in use".

The Magistrate said the money in this case could not be confiscated; it must be returned.

This closed the case.

Lo Ashing, 34, and Chan Asai, 24, remanded from the 18th, were charged with being rogues and vagabonds, and causing an obstruction by gambling on the Chinese Recreation Ground on the 17th inst. Sergeant Sam Aku, stated: About 3.30 p.m. yesterday, I went with P. C. 161 to the Recreation Ground. I saw the two defendants managing two funtan tables; the tables were resting on a hawker's stall. A number of people were gambling at both tables; the bankers escaped with the money. I saw money staked on both tables. I arrested the 1st defendant; P. C. 161 arrested Chan Asai.

P. C. 161 gave similar evidence to the above.

Both defendants admitted having been previously in trouble, one for asa, the other for gambling. First defendant was sentenced to four weeks' imprisonment with hard labour. The second to three months with hard labour, and to find security in \$25 to be of good behaviour for one year.

(Before the Hon. C. B. Plunket.)

Tam Achan, 45, a caulkier, was charged with causing an obstruction on the roadway at Praya West on the 18th inst.

Defendant admitted the charge and was fined \$1.

Cheung Aye, a boatwoman, was charged with a similar offence and fined \$1.

William Price, 21, a private in H. M. 27th Inniskilling, was charged with being drunk, creating a disturbance in the street, and assaulting P. C. 208, while endeavouring to take him to the Station, and was fined \$1 for disorderly conduct, and to pay ten cents' penal servitude. Prisoner paid the fine and was marched off by one of the military police.

Wat Akwong, 29, a cow-herd, was charged with assaulting Tang Akong on the 19th instant, at 5.30 a.m. on the Pokfokum Road. Defendant said, he was driving his cows when complainant frightened them by driving his cart through them, so he beat him with a stick.—Fined \$3, in default of payment ten days' imprisonment.

#### SUPREME COURT.

IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS.  
(Before His Lordship the Chief Justice, Sir John Smale)

Saturday, July 19.

A FATHER CHARGED WITH CAUSING THE DEATH OF HIS CHILD.

Fung Ayeu, a man who was employed on board the *Victor Emanuel*, was charged with the manslaughter of his child Fung Ping Poon, and on a second charge with neglecting to provide for the necessities of this child, meat, clothing &c., so that its health was seriously impaired, and it was previously injured.

The prisoner pleaded "not guilty."

The Acting Attorney General prosecuted, and the jury who heard the case was comprised of the following members:—R. E. de Souza, C. F. Grossmann, J. I. Lantz, H. Crawford, C. O. Herrmann, J. Inglis, and A. J. Vern.

Mr Russell in opening the case explained to the jury the two counts on which the man was arraigned. The first, manslaughter, was a felony, and rendered him liable to penal servitude for life, or, in the discretion of his Lordship, to a smaller punishment.

The second charge was one of a misdemeanour under an ordinance, which rendered him liable to fine and imprisonment. The facts of the case were of this nature. From the 10th August, at various times until the 5th June last, the prisoner was employed on board the *Victor Emanuel*, had been employed on the flag-ship from twelve to fourteen years, and was earning for a Chinaman in this class, a very large wage, making some \$17 per month. The mother of the child and the prisoner were married according to Chinese custom twelve years ago, and lived happily together until August, 1878, he supporting her and her children. There were four children born to them. Some time in August, 1878, the prisoner formed an illicit alliance with another woman, and in consequence of this began to abandon his wife and children. He kept this woman somewhere near Wanchai, and although he used to visit his own wife every other day or night, the money he earned being thus diverted into this channel, his own wife and her children found that they were not getting sufficient to keep them in life. On the 10th of August his wife went to the paramour's lodging, in order to obtain some money from him; and there the parties had a quarrel. The Constable on the beat there had his attention attracted by the disturbance, and marched the lot of them off to the Police Station. The Inspector made some enquiries, and ultimately an arrangement was made by which the man agreed to give at least \$7 a month for the support of his wife and the children. Still, from that time the man had absolutely refused to give her any money, and she had to do her best for herself and her four children. At this time the child which was the subject of the present dispute was of very tender age indeed, and the woman herself was not strong. Although she herself went to him and sent others to ask him for money, he refused to give her any, or to have anything to do with her at all. The eldest child, she herself, or some other woman she had asked to do so for her, appealed to him again and again but to no purpose. Complaints were sent to the Registrar General, and a petition was presented to the Governor, which he believed, was by His Excellency referred to the Commodore. Finally the woman was, through insufficient food &c., very ill; the child was in a dying condition; his wife to the ship on board which her husband was em

ployed, and asked for money to buy food for herself and the children, and was denied it; again she went when the child was in extremis. The master-at-arms to whom she made her complaint communicated with the Secretary to the Commodore, and through him the Commodore was made acquainted with the facts, and an attempt was made to do something for the poor woman and her child. When examined first about the matter, the man had the hardihood to deny that this woman was his wife, but when spoken to by the officers of the ship he admitted it. That time, the child she took with her, died on the deck of the vessel, and the officers made the man see to its burial. They went to the police office and got permission from there to bury the child. It was greatly to be regretted, it was most unfortunate, for the sake of the prosecution against this man that an inquest should not have been held on the body.

The Chief Justice: It is to be regretted. Had there been an inquest there would have been an examination of the body, and we would have been in quite a different position.

Who gave this permission?

The Attorney General: Inspector Rivers, I believe.

The Chief Justice: What is the rule? If the report is brought to him that any one has died suddenly, what is it his duty to do?

The Attorney General: It is his duty to report to the Coroner or Superintendent of Police.

The Chief Justice: And that he did not do.

The Attorney General: I have enquired into the matter, and this he did not do. And through this it is that we are not able to bring before the jury that scientific and precise evidence as to the cause of death, which we might have otherwise been able to produce. When this man was charged with the offence he was now here to answer he made a certain statement, after being duly cautioned, to the effect that this woman had been unfaithful to him, and that he had therefore left her, and further that he was not the father of the child who died nor of the next eldest one; he had not been living with her for four years, and that as there was nothing to bind him to support the children he would not do so. He (the Attorney General) was satisfied he could produce evidence to prove very satisfactorily that the man had not abandoned her at that time; but that he had actually been living happily with her, until this improper alliance took place between him and the woman at Wanchai. As to the child not being his, he was present at the naming of these two children to whom he referred, and took the position and discharged the ceremonies as the father. At no time before the quarrel arising out of this, and all being taken to the police station, did he ever make any excuse of the kind for his conduct. His Lordship would define manslaughter for them. He again directed their attention to the points of the two counts in the charge. If they found him guilty on the first, it would not be necessary for them to go into the second count. The less was merged in the greater.

The Attorney General then proceeded to call much the same evidence as was adduced before the Police Magistrate when the case was heard in the lower court, and as that has been already reported it need not now be repeated. The sad story is fully given in the Attorney General's opening address.

A question arose as to the admissibility of the evidence of the wife against her husband; and it was ruled by the Court, on referring to the law, that it could not be admitted. Had the charge been of refusing to support her, she could have given evidence against him; but not in this case.

The Chief Justice in summing up characterized the statement of the prisoner in his own defence, as rambling and audacious, and unsupported by proof. He explained to the jury the verdicts open to them—murder, manslaughter, or neglecting to provide for his child, regretting that an inquest and a post-mortem examination had not been made which would have allowed of their coming to some definite knowledge as to the direct cause of the child's death.

The jury gave a verdict of "guilty" on the second count, "not guilty" on the first, without leaving the box.

The prisoner being asked what he had to say, said his wife had been unfaithful to him.

The Chief Justice said the man had been unfaithful to his wife, and the cause of the whole quarrel lay in that.

The prisoner again said the woman had another man belonging to a steam launch.

The Chief Justice warned him against proceeding with such charges; he had not a particle of proof to support his lies.

The Chief Justice said:—You have been found guilty of neglecting to provide for your infant child from the 18th of August to the 5th June. That you caused by your conduct the death of that child I have no doubt in my own mind; but there is a difference between that state of mind and a right to say that you have been guilty of his death beyond the possibility of a doubt.

The jury gave a verdict of "guilty" on the second count, "not guilty" on the first, without leaving the box.

The prisoner being asked what he had to say, said his wife had been unfaithful to him.

The Chief Justice said the evidence was all the other way. He had been unfaithful to his wife, and the cause of the whole quarrel lay in that.

The prisoner again said the woman had another man belonging to a steam launch.

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The Chief Justice said the man had been unfaithful to his wife, and the cause of the whole quarrel lay in that.

The prisoner again said the woman had another man belonging to a steam launch.

The Chief Justice warned him against proceeding with such charges; he had not a particle of proof to support his lies.

The Chief Justice said:—You have been found guilty of neglecting to provide for your infant child from the 18th of August to the 5th June. That you caused by your conduct the death of that child I have no doubt in my own mind; but there is a difference between that state of mind and a right to say that you have been guilty of his death beyond the possibility of a doubt.

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## Portfolio.

## THE DEFENCE OF LUCKNOW.

The following lines appeared in one of the Indian newspapers shortly after the Mutiny, and are reproduced as a contrast to Mr. Tenayson's latest ballad. The rhythm, of course, is not original, nor is the design ambitious; but there is surely a *realistic* power which Tenayson's poem on Lucknow, with all its grandeur and pathos, its polish and beauty, cannot boast of.]

Cawnpore—1857.

With body wasted and worn,  
With a heart as ho-ve as lead,  
A woman sat where her husband's form  
On the blood-stained fi-ur lay dead.  
Women and children, wild—  
With hunger, round her pressed:  
One little babe—her infant child—  
Was starving on her breast,  
And thus, with weary song, she lulled  
Her dying child t' rest.

Roar, Roar, Roar,  
Oh! that incessant din  
From the enemy's guns without,  
And our own few guns within,  
Shell, and musket, and gun,  
Gun, and musket, and shell,  
Mingle their roar with our groans and  
shrieks,  
And turn this place into Hell.

Roar, Roar, Roar,  
Will these hideous guns never cease?  
Roar, Roar, Roar;  
Must death be our sole release?  
Must al.—the good, the brave,  
The young and the old—die?  
Must we vainly pray our God to save?  
To Him must we vainly cry?

Death, Death, Death;  
In every shape and form;  
Death, Death, Death,  
Rides on the iron storm,  
He comes with the bursting shot,  
He comes with the bursting shell;  
While wounds, starvation and disease  
Do his dread work too well.

I have lost my husband dear,  
Two brothers and their wives;  
And while my heart is wearing out  
Death takes my children's lives;  
Death, Death, Death—  
Mid misery, hunger, and woe;  
My last child dying, my husband dead,  
I court thy friendly blow!

Why should I shrink from death  
When my dear ones all are gone?  
They lives were ended in want and woe,  
And why not t's us my own?  
Oh husband, good and kind,  
So dear and true to me,  
Why should thy wife remain behind,  
When death hath taken thee?

Death, Death, Death,  
I hear the weary moan  
Of another sobbing wife reply  
To her unbudding dying groan,  
And I hear the dreadful oaths  
Of a soldier in his pain;  
Another hour of wretched man  
Will never curse again.

Death, Death, Death;  
Beneath the embankment there;  
A husband tends his wounded wife,  
While friends kneel round in prayer.  
Their tears fall thick and fast  
On that blood-red sod,  
As their dying friend's last tor'ure past  
Her soul takes flight to God.

Death, Death, Death;  
You cherish woman seems  
To be happy mid those joyous scenes  
Which come but in her dreams,  
But her weary wasted form,  
Her fiercely burning head,  
Proclaim that soon her troubles o'er,  
She too must join the dead.

Last week her husband fell,  
Shot down, close by her side,  
And her aged, grey-haired mother  
In that burrak to rack died.  
Her only sister followed,  
Struck by a bursting shell;  
To-morrow she will join them all,  
Down in that hideous well.

Oh were my loved ones all  
Once more in life again,  
Oh were they only safe from here,  
From all this grief and pain!  
From all this carnage, woe and strife  
To see them safely fly,  
How gladly would I die'd my life,  
How gladly would I die!

With a body wasted and worn,  
With her heart as heavy as lead,  
A woman nursed her dyin' child,  
With her husband before her dead.  
Death, Death, Death.

In weary tomes, with gasping breath,  
Mid misery, sickness, wounds and woe,  
Mid the cannon's roar and the yell's  
of the foe,  
She sang this song about Death.

Her husband's corpse was thrown  
That evening into the well,  
Whose black deep mouth for victims yawned,  
Like the very mouth of Hell;  
Death, Death, Death;

Her babe—the last was dead;  
Heart-broken, from that bloody floor,  
She rose and staggered to the door,  
Then passed out, to return no more,  
While the stars thine overhead.  
\* \* \* \* \*

The cannon's roar, the foe's wild yell,—  
Her own, her child's, her husband's  
knell—

Upon her ear unbended fell.

The broken prayer alone she said,

"Her pressing to her bursting heart

The babe from which she could not part

Into the well, with frantic start

She plunged—and joined the dead.

With a man pursues money only his features become narrowed; his eyes shrink and converge; his smile, when he has any, hardens; his language falls of poetry and ornament; his letters to a friend dwindle down to a telegraphic dispatch; he seems to have no time for anything, because his heart has only one thing for which it wishes time. What he calls the pressure of business is often only the want of any other pressure about the heart; but when the soul carries along with its gold seeking a love of learning and all study, then the very face adds each year to its expressiveness, and the eyes and mouth and marks on the face are taken to the y-

ternost to express the noble soul dwelling within. As trees grow heaviest on the side where the light falls, so the face shapes itself to the light of the soul.

ALL monarchy has been softened by the greatness of its arts, its parks and gardens and by its full and free amusements. Much of the gold in the coffers of kings and queens and emperors has taken the form of architecture which the poor could love, of golden altars where the poor could kneel, of immense parks where the poor could wander with their neatly dressed children, of immense galleries where the people could see more beauty than even a king could own. Thus, his benevolence, come to counteract barbarism and despotism as May and June come at last to dissolve the icy chain of winter. Were it not that the European nations are thus softened by some forms of tenderness towards the people, everywhere would come insurrection and anarchy. Republics must do as much for the poor by private generosity as kings have done for them by power and pride.

## THE TRIAL OF LAWRENCE HALL.

Our readers will remember the arrest here, early in the year, of Lawrence Hall, an absconding, bank clerk from Frisco. We now read in the San Francisco *Bulletin* of the 8th ult., that his trial on an indictment for grand larceny in stealing \$16,000 from the London and San Francisco Bank ("Imitez"), began in the Municipal Criminal Court that morning. The prisoner was for many years employed as the bank clearing-house clerk. On the 17th of December last the day he surreptitiously departed on steamer for Yokohama, Arthur Scrivner, the manager of the bank, received a letter written by the prisoner in which he says:—

I am not a criminal. In a moment of unaccountable forgetfulness I committed the first act of dishonesty of my life. On gloomy account of the stock market I took \$600 of the note money. Lost it in hope of regaining my loss, so appropriated more—lost again. Driven to despair and desperation I went in despair and despair and the dreadful result—ruin and disgrace. Arriving at Hongkong, he wrote another letter to Mr. Scrivner, dated January 30, 1879, in which he said:—

I was compelled to devise some scheme by which my guilt would be concealed, and as one crime leads on to another, perilous as it was, I daily deceived the Receiving Teller, Mr. Gilmore, and others, who frequently inquired about those gold notes. For two whole months I presented myself as usual at the bank. I faced you, Mr. Martin and all my friends. I walked the streets of San Francisco—let me assure you to believe me—a heavy conscience indeed. I could indur it no longer, so I resolved to leave California. I arrived in Yokohama, and having made several acquaintances I was soon informed of the telegram received for my arrest and extradition if possible. Also, a later one, saying "Let him go for the present." Embarked on the *Oceanic*, and thanked Heaven that the affair was probably quieted in San Francisco, and that I had a chance to repair the wrong I had committed. But no. In Hongkong, as you know, I was arrested, and it was not until after three days' seclusion in the "Debtors' Jail" that I was made acquainted with the facts that convinced me that I was being punished not only for my own sin, which God knows is burdensome enough, but also for that of another. Mr. Crombie, Manager of the Oriental Bank, acting for your bank, showed me the telegram which asked if I denied taking \$13,000 on the morning I left. I told him I most emphatically denied taking a cent from the bank that morning, and that if there be a deficiency of \$13,000 more than the \$24,000 I have acknowledged, there must be another culprit. If such be indeed the case, and if you have not as yet been able to account for the missing \$13,000, I am ready and most desirous to lend you every assistance in my power to expose him, and I firmly believe in my ability to do so if you think proper to supply me with full particulars in the matter. I was released from custody after having surrendered to Mr. Crombie everything I had, even family photographs and souvenirs. I go home under the impression that I am not to be criminally prosecuted.

Under date of March 11, 1879, the prisoner wrote from London to E. Rodwald, saying:—

"When I first took the \$600 in gold notes, I sincely thought I could replace them on the following day, but seeing my inability to do so, and believing there was little chance of my deficiency being discovered, I stayed until it was too late. Then, in the vain efforts to recover my losses, speculated desperately, met continually with misfortune, and finally driven to despair, resolved to communicate to Mr. Scrivner my disgrace. In the belief that G. H. Hutchins, who, to make my account good with the paying teller, daily paid me gold coin in exchange for the amount of gold notes which I was supposed to have in my check-box, and which he never verified, in the belief, I say that he may be suspected as my accomplice, and to avoid his getting into trouble, I thought it best to entrust to him my secret. To my surprise, instead of approving of my resolution of making a clean breast of everything to Mr. Scrivner, he immediately condemned it in the strongest terms. He assured me that my case was not as desperate as I imagined, and begged me to leave everything to him, as he would do all in his power to save me. He represented to me the horrors of ten years' imprisonment, that being the least time. I would get, as Mr. Scrivner, the meanest, the most heartless and most unscrupulous man that ever lived (his very words) would make a terrible example of me and would show no mercy. I was convic ted, and at his request I gave him my word and honor that I would say nothing to Scrivner and to allow matters to remain as they were until it was decided which would be the best step for me to take. Two weeks afterwards he assured me that the only thing I could possibly do would be to go to Japan. Again I was influenced and consented to go, but to take only sufficient money to take me there. That he considers it ridiculous. I was already disgraced, said he; why go away a pauper? No, take all the money you can. Must I say it? I believed him again. Believed every word he said, as though he was the best friend I ever had. The day before my departure I took to my room \$1,000 of the note money. The morning of my departure I repaid the purser. "All right," then bawls the captain, and the steamboat takes its course, leaving the passenger behind. If the unscrupulous man had not paid in advance he might have been saved."

One of those great and memorable earthenware which the Yankees construct descends the Mississippi with a vertiginous rapidity. When I, a boy makes it to be heard: "A man in the water!" "Stop!" cries the active captain. Then turns himself towards the purser, he demands: "Has he paid his fare?" "He has paid," replies the purser. "All right," then bows the captain, and the steamboat retakes its course, leaving the passenger behind. If the unscrupulous man had not paid in advance he might have been saved."

I cashed the broker's check, walked through the streets with the money in my hand to my room, packed it, and just had time to catch the steamer. Mr. Hutchins made all the arrangements for my departure. F. C. Havens was at the wharf to see me off. I know nothing of the \$13,000 currency missing."

The above letters were read in evidence, and during the reading the prisoner shed tears copiously. Mr. Scrivner and Henry P. Trico, Receiving Teller of the bank, testified with reference to their system of doing business, etc., and Assistant District Attorney Royaled rested the case for the prosecution.

John Lord Lava, counsel for the prisoner, then read in evidence a letter written by the prisoner from London to George Hutchins, dated December 16, 1878, as follows: "I have deceived you and Trico about those gold notes; there are no notes in the vault. I have written to Mr. Scrivner to inform him of the fact. See him on receipt of this. For God's sake forgive me for the great injustice I have done you both. My only object in life will be to endeavor to refund that money to the bank, and for that reason alone do I care to live."

The Court then took a recess.

This afternoon the defence introduced the following witnesses to prove the good character of the prisoner before the commission of the offence charged: Thomas Brun, Captain Martin, James W. Burling and Detective John Meagher.

This closed the evidence in the case.

Mr. Love then briefly addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner. Mr. Royaled declined to sum up the case. Judge Blake read the law applicable to the case. After an absence of a few minutes the jury returned a verdict of guilty of grand larceny, with a recommendation to the mercy of the Court.

## BUSINESS IN CHINA.

There are few things more depressing than to have a conversation with "an old China hand" at the present moment. It does not matter whether we meet our acquaintance in China or in England, he is equally melancholy, equally incapable of seeing any gleam of light on the horizon. The commercial heavens are hung with black, the mercantile day is turned to rayless night. The background is crowded with the blunders of diplomacy, the outlook occupied with the minister victories of combination-loving natives. Slowly and surely it seems to the veteran merchant the foreigner must be ousted, and all the trade passes into the hands of the Chinese. We are not prepared to say that this state of mind need surprise us. There is certainly cause for disappointment with the China trade, and there is cause for disappointment with trade everywhere. In what portion of the globe can commerce be said to be flourishing? The ground has been gone over until we are weary of the traversing it, and various causes of the distress have been reckoned up and discussed again and again. We have heard until we are tired of hearing that the distress at home may be traced to the extravagance and thriftlessness among producers during the inflation years 1871-4. We have listened to disquisitions on the silver question, until we have discovered a new meaning of the proverb, and understood how speech was silver and silence golden, in a sense of which we never dreamed until we listened to the innumerable arguments of the bi-metallists and their adversaries. We have been assured of the necessity of "cheapening production," and have learned how deadly has been the harm wrought by affording facilities to firms without capital. There are experienced men who have spoken well and wisely on all these subjects in our ears, and though we have acquiesced in their reasonings we have never found much benefit from their proposed remedies. Year succeeds year, and in spite of the revival of prosperity seems still afar off. The man who landed in China twenty or thirty years ago does not see any probable date of return to his native country with a competence; and a sense of baffled endeavour, jaded spirits, and failing health oppresses him as he surveys the past. If he is a philistine, he placidly contents himself with small mercies; compares his fate with that of his neighbours; resolves on a less ostentatious future for his children than he had once dreamed of; thanks Providence for the portion of digestion left to him, cultivates a taste for reading and parades himself the climate of China is after all preferable to that of England. If the old China hand, however, is not a philosopher but a Philistine, he rages against the natives as savages and pagans who should be thrust back and baggage over the rim of things, and denounces all the diplomats who have ever resided at Peking as a band of incapables who have never understood the rudiments of their over-paid profession, and who have been foisted in every instance by the astute Mongolian politicians with whom they have been confronted. If the unlucky man has not the safety valve of political distress, or the consolation of philosophy, he, like the old "China hand," is driven to despair and despair, and finally driven to despair, resolved to repair the wrong I had committed. But no. In Hongkong, as you know, I was arrested, and it was not until after three days' seclusion in the "Debtors' Jail" that I was made acquainted with the facts that convinced me that I was being punished not only for my own sin, which God knows is burdensome enough, but also for that of another. Mr. Crombie, Manager of the Oriental Bank, acting for your bank, showed me the telegram which asked if I denied taking \$13,000 on the morning I left. I told him I most emphatically denied taking a cent from the bank that morning, and that if there be a deficiency of \$13,000 more than the \$24,000 I have acknowledged, there must be another culprit. If such be indeed the case, and if you have not as yet been able to account for the missing \$13,000, I am ready and most desirous to lend you every assistance in my power to expose him, and I firmly believe in my ability to do so if you think proper to supply me with full particulars in the matter. I was released from custody after having surrendered to Mr. Crombie everything I had, even family photographs and souvenirs. I go home under the impression that I am not to be criminally prosecuted.

Under date of March 11, 1879, the prisoner wrote from London to E. Rodwald, saying:—

"When I first took the \$600 in gold notes, I sincely thought I could replace them on the following day, but seeing my inability to do so, and believing there was little chance of my deficiency being discovered, I stayed until it was too late. Then, in the vain efforts to recover my losses, speculated desperately, met continually with misfortune, and finally driven to despair, resolved to communicate to Mr. Scrivner my disgrace. In the belief that G. H. Hutchins, who, to make my account good with the paying teller, daily paid me gold coin in exchange for the amount of gold notes which I was supposed to have in my check-box, and which he never verified, in the belief, I say that he may be suspected as my accomplice, and to avoid his getting into trouble, I thought it best to entrust to him my secret. To my surprise, instead of approving of my resolution of making a clean breast of everything to Mr. Scrivner, he immediately condemned it in the strongest terms. He assured me that my case was not as desperate as I imagined, and begged me to leave everything to him, as he would do all in his power to save me. He represented to me the horrors of ten years' imprisonment, that being the least time. I would get, as Mr. Scrivner, the meanest, the most heartless and most unscrupulous man that ever lived (his very words) would make a terrible example of me and would show no mercy. I was convic ted, and at his request I gave him my word and honor that I would say nothing to Scrivner and to allow matters to remain as they were until it was decided which would be the best step for me to take. Two weeks afterwards he assured me that the only thing I could possibly do would be to go to Japan. Again I was influenced and consented to go, but to take only sufficient money to take me there. That he considers it ridiculous. I was already disgraced, said he; why go away a pauper? No, take all the money you can. Must I say it? I believed him again. Believed every word he said, as though he was the best friend I ever had. The day before my departure I took to my room \$1,000 of the note money. The morning of my departure I repaid the purser. "All right," then bawls the captain, and the steamboat retakes its course, leaving the passenger behind. If the unscrupulous man had not paid in advance he might have been saved."

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## Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *a*, near the Kowloon shore *b*, and those in the body of the Harbour *c*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

## Section.

- From Green Island to the Gas Works.
- From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
- From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
- From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

- From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
- From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
- From Naval Yard to the Pier.
- From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor- age.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignee or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
<b>Steamers</b>								
Benjedi	5 c	Ross	Brit. str.	1000	July 16	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Bomby	2 b	Brit. str.	749	Feb. 12	Kwok Acheong			
Conquest	5 b	Elphick	Brit. str.	317	July 13	E-Shun		
Craigelands	2 b	Smith	Brit. str.	709	July 13	Borneo Co., Limited		
Dale	2 b	Thompson	Brit. str.	630	July 13	Yuen Fat Hong		
Diamante	5 b	Thebaud	Brit. str.	514	July 19	Russell & Co.		
Douglas	5 b	Young	Brit. str.	864	July 19	Douglas Lapraik & Co.		
Envy	5 b	Blanco	Span. str.	222	July 11	Remedios & Co.		
Fame	5 b	Stopani	Brit. str.	117	.....	H. K. & W. P. Dock Co.		
Glenlyon	5 b	Wallace	Brit. str.	1873	July 18	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Hailoong	5 b	Abbott	Brit. str.	274	July 19	Douglas Lapraik & Co.		
Hector	5 b	Butler	Brit. str.	1589	July 16	Butterfield & Swire		
Kiungchow	2 b	Goggin	Brit. str.	365	May 27	Kwok Acheong		
Malacca	5 c	Smith	Brit. str.	1040	July 12	P. & O. S. N. Co.		
Norma	2 b	Love	Brit. str.	606	May 30	Kwok Acheong		
Ocean	5 b	Webber	Brit. str.	800	July 6	J. E. R. Stevens & Co.		
Oceanic	5 c	Melville	Brit. str.	3707	July 17	O. & O. S. S. Co.		
Olympia	5 c	Nagel	Ger. str.	783	July 16	Landstein & Co.		
Paladin	4 c	Parker	Brit. str.	897	July 18	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Scotland	5 b	Atkinson	Brit. str.	1190	July 18	Russell & Co.		
Sea Gull	8 b	Daydon	Amer. str.	48	Mar. 24	China Traders' Insurance Co.		
Syria	5 b	Jolnson	Brit. str.	1805	July 19	Gilmans & Co.		
Volga	5 b	Guiraud	Foh. str.	1099	July 19	Messagers Maritimes		
Zephyr	4 b	Teuer	Brit. str.	.....	.....	Russell & Co.		
<b>Sailing Vessels</b>								
A. Newton	8 b	Newton	Brit. bge.	308	July 9	O. & O. S. S. Co.		
Alice C. Dickerman	7 c	Bryant	Am. 3m. sc.	501	July 11	Russell & Co.		
Ann Adamson	4 b	Robertson	Brit. bge.	464	June 26	Kwong Hin Woo		
Auguste	3 b	Lange	Dutch str.	1308	June 17	Edward Schellhass & Co.		
Beethoven	4 b	Hjø	Ger. bge.	340	July 14	Melchers & Co.		
Bonita	7 c	Suhu	Ger. 3m. sc.	311	July 11	Edward Schellhass & Co.		
Candace	8 b	Candler	Brit. 3m. sc.	263	July 5	Chittese		
Canton	1 c	Kaudsen	Span. str.	779	June 8	Chinese		
Celia	7 c	Crew	Brit. 3m. sc.	322	July 5	Douglas Lapraik & Co.		
Channel Queen	2 c	Lacleur	Brit. bge.	432	July 9	Edward Schellhass & Co.		
Charity	8 b	Taylor	Brit. bge.	432	July 9	Captain		
Chasca	4 b	Washburn	Amer. bge.	638	July 18	Russell & Co.		
Colwyn	4 c	Bulman	Brit. bge.	1160	May 31	Vogel & Co.		
Courier	4 b	Porte	Foh. bge.	346	July 15	Captain		
Edward Barrow	5 b	Rob	Brit. bge.	938	June 26	Melchers & Co.		
Emil Julius	5 b	Jil genz	Ger. bge.	501	July 18	Melchers & Co.		
Fabius	2 c	Kteeves	Siam. str.	650	June 8	Chinese		
Franceska	4 b	Kolpp	Ger. sub.	50	July 11	Siemens & Co.		
Fred. P. Litchfield	7 c	palding	Amer. bge.	1083	July 11	Douglas Lapraik & Co.		
Friedrich	2 b	Burthelson	Ger. 3m. sc.	235	July 6	Wieland & Co.		
Gauntlet	4 c	Lucas	Brit. bge.	666	May 17	Vogel & Co.		
Genuine Brons	3 b	Rimbach	Ger. bge.	402	July 11	Wieland & Co.		
Goliah	3 b	Denizau	Siam. bge.	542	June 8	Captain		
Gustav	1 c	Raben	Ger. bge.	656	July 18	Landstein & Co.		
Helene	4 b	Volgaardsen	Ger. str.	572	June 28	Vogel & Co.		
Highlander	4 b	Hutchinson	Amer. str.	1352	June 18	Vogel & Co.		
Hopewell	7 c	Langlois	Brit. bge.	578	July 10	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Jacoline	5 b	Bang	Ger. bge.	417	July 17	Chang Woo		
Johann Friedrich	8 b	Kroneke	Ger. bge.	242	July 9	Wieland & Co.		
John G. Munro	4 b	ummers	Brit. bge.	612	June 23	Adamson, Bell & Co.		
Kim Yong Tye	3 c	Kiofod	Siam. bge.	520	July 11	Chinese		
Lucky	2 c	Soderstrom	Siam. bge.	424	June 9	Chinese		
Marquis of Argyll	3 c	McKeon	Brit. bge.	600	June 11	Rozario & Co.		
Monte Rosa	7 c	Carter	Amer. str.	1813	July 15	Vogel & Co.		
Moutara	7 c	Sohnieders	Ger. sch.	78	July 6	Siemens & Co.		
Mores B. Tower	4 b	Hall	Am. 3m. sc.	637	June 14	Rozario & Co.		
N. N.	4 b	Duydenboot	Dut. 3m. sc.	176	June 17	Edward Schellhass & Co.		
Paros	7 c	Pasco	Foh. bge.	342	July 15	Carlowitz & Co.		
Prince Arthur	4 c	Will	Brit. bge.	296	June 8	Edward Schellhass & Co.		
Rapid	1 c	Steinbring	Siam. bge.	424	June 19	Order		
Riff man	3 b	Scott	Brit. bge.	533	June 22	Chinese		
Siamess Crown	1 c	Jarek	Siam. str.	1762	July 8	Russell & Co.		
South American	4 c	Knowles	Amer. str.	1080	Sept. 1	Kuzsall & Co.		
Sunatra	3 b	Clough	Amer. str.	378	July 15	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Taiwan	4 b	Lessen	Brit. bge.	669	June 12	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Vale of Doon	1 b	Lightbody	Brit. bge.	639	July 11	Chang Woo		
Vigilant	4 c	Ross	Amer. str.	1800	June 11	Russell & Co.		
Wandering Minstrel	4 c	Sinewright	Brit. bge.	361	July 11	Chang Woo		
William Phillips	4 b	Healy	Amb. bge.	592	July 13	Edward Schellhass & Co.		
<b>WHAMFOA</b>								
Charities	Gantier	Foh. bge.	258	July 6	Carlowitz & Co.			
H. Upmann	Weber	Ger. bge.	426	July 9	Edward Schellhass & Co.			
Iphigenia	Green	Ger. bge.	.....	June 30	Captain			
Johann Schmidt	Bosche	Ger. bge.	433	July 14	Melchers & Co.			
Lota	Ducfield	Brit. bge.	472	July 12	Captain			
Ta Lee	Hoffmann	Ger. bge.	350	July 13	Siemens & Co.			
<b>CANTON</b>								
China	Ackermann	Ger. str.	648	July 19	Siemens & Co.			
Hwi Yuen	Wilson	Chi. str.	984	July 17	O. M. S. N. Co.			

## Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor- age.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Lapwing	7 b	British	gun vessel	784	3	160	July 5	W. G. Scott
Li Tai	7 b	Annamese	man-of-war	2060	.....	.....	June 10	Yuen
Mesane	6 b	British	military hospital	2691	4	120	.....	.....
Midge	7 c	British	gunboat	465	4	120	June 1	H. Salmond
Mosquito	5 b	British	gunboat	495	4	60	June 3	Lt.-Com. G. A. Grey
Pegasus	6 b	British	sloop	1124	.....	.....	July 10	H. N. S. Hood
Sheldrake	5 b	British	gunboat	455	4	60	July 18	Lt.-Com. M. L. Bridges
Sun-kee	Jar. Sl	Chinese	gunboat	180	5			